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tertainment. 8-Fedors.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Still Alarm,

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S 15-Husbands and Wives.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S 16-Husbands and Wives.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Helly and the 400.

HORRMANN'S THEATRE-S-All the Comforts of Home.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Commencia and the Dandy Dra-LYCEUM THEATRE-3:30-Lecture. 8:15-The Open

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and A Pair of Spectacles.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Fidello.

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New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING,

Foreign -- Professor Goldwin Smith has written a letter denouncing the Canadian Pacific's influence for the Conservatives in Canada. == The Pope received congratulations on his eightyfirst birthday. === A statue in honor of John Wesley was unveiled in front of City Road Chapel, London; Archdeacon Farrar made an address. = The state of siege has been resumed in Buenos Ayres; business in the Argentine is at a standstill. - It is reported that Queen Victoria will make a two-days' visit to Paris. = Sweep ing economies are proposed by the new Italian Ministry. == Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London.

Congress.-Both branches in session --- The The House Postal Subsidy bill was adopted, and an appropriation of \$1,250,000 was included in the Postoffice bill for the foreign mail service; the Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed; Mr. Manderson was elected presiding officer pro tem - The House: The bills for the erection of the New-York Custom House on the Bowling Green site and for a new Mint building in Philadelphia were passed; many miscellaneous bills were passed. Domestic.-Important legislation was laid aside

in the Assembly at Albany because of the absence of members. Ex-State Treasurer Herbert, of Delaware, is a defaulter to the State to the amount of \$30,000. == Fears are entertained of a repe- bill will be weaker by several votes than either tition of the disastrous floods of last spring along the Mississippi River. = Reports of great loss of life in Arizona from floods are discredited. The adjourned session of the Connecticut Legis lature meets in Hartford to-day. - Municipal elections were held in Maine. - The home of ex-Governor Oglesby at Elkhart, Ill., was burned Mrs. Oglesby received painful injuries.

City and Suburban.-The crew of the wrecked steamer Iowa was brought to the city. ---- St. David's Society held its annual dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. - A committee of prominent men was appointed to receive subscriptions for a statue of General Sherman. - Grammar School No. 90, the finest in the city, was formally opened. == Two professors of the Columbia Law School resigned. - The census investigation adjourned for lack of witnesses. --- The examination of witnesses in the Fayerweather will con test was continued. === The stock market weak ened under London selling, but small losses were

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Warmer and cloudy, with light snow or rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 24 degrees; lowest, 10;

average, 181-8.

The promoters of the movement to erect a statue of General Sherman have done wisely not to fix upon a large sum as the limit which must be reached in order to carry out the project. The history of similar enterprises in New York has not been altogether such as to en courage the present undertaking. But the movement is in good hands, and nearly \$6,000 has already been subscribed. General Sherman is eminently worthy of the honor to be done him. | mated, is tempered by the fact that this deand we bespeak for the statue fund the cordial support of all our citizens.

On the principle that something is better than nothing, the Republicans in the Senate yesterday accepted the Postal Subsidy bill in the shape in which the House passed it last week. On the whole, this course was doubtless wiser than to send the bill to a conference, with the possibility of its subsequent failure in one or both houses. The measure, imperfect and unsatisfactory though it is in some respects, will surely become a law with the President's signature, and a new policy of far-reaching significance will be entered upon by the United States.

Senator Collins, of Troy, has the comage of some very bad convictions. He introduced in city might have exercised the power of eminent the Senate yesterday a bill to repeal the wise and beneficent law passed last year for the transfer of the pauper insane to the State asylums. The total depravity of such a proceeding, apart from the emphatic public sentiment in favor of this policy, is made the more evident because the present Legislature has passed a

by dealing seriously with Mr. Collins's prepester-

The large and handsome new schoolhouse in the Twenty-third Ward, the opening of which has been needlessly delayed by the action of some of the local trustees, was at length opened yesterday. The demand for it is proved by the fact that more than 1,100 pupils enrolled themselves on the first day. The school building is considered one of the finest in the United States. and possesses some novel features which will undoubtedly add to the comfort and promote the health of the children.

Recorder Smyth does not agree with District-Attorney Nicoli as to the necessity of establishing a fourth part of the Court of General Sessions in order to transact the city's criminal business expeditiously. The Recorder blames the District-Attorney's assistants for their lack of diligence and promptness in preparing cases for trial, and Mr. Nicoll has been stirring up the assistants. Why should not the District Attorney wait and see the result of this stimulation before insisting on opening another branch of the court? The Recorder has had a good deal of experience, and probably knows what he is talking about. Besides, there is a strong likelthood that Mr. Nicoll underestimates the costliness of his proposition.

REPUBLICAN MEASURES SAFE.

The death of Senator Hearst takes one from the Democratic ranks in the Senate, and will add another Republican, the Governor and Legislature of California being Republican. The next Senate will therefore contain at least 47 Republicans, not counting the Farmers' Alliance member elected from Kansas or the "Indocrat" from South Dakota, while the Democrats will have 38, leaving the seat from Illinois still undecided. This reckoning includes as a Democrat the Independent Senator Irby from South Carolina, who defeated a Democrat. In any event, the Republicans will have a working majority of six over all, but on the silver question the majority for free coinage will be larger than it is now, because Governor Hill of this State may be expected to vote according to his Brooklyn speech recently quoted, and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin will be displaced by a Western Democrat. But the existing Republican law will stand, for the strength of the silver men was not sufficient to pass a Free-Colnage bill over a veto in January, when all the Democrats were willing to vote for that measure in order to bribe the silver Senators to defeat the Election bill, and it is safe to say that some of them will not vote for the same measure again, since Mr. Cleveland has declared himself so plainly. Without any Democratic aid Republicans would be able to sustain a veto. but it is possible that as many Democrats will hereafter vote against free coinage as there are Republicans who will vote for it, so that the bill may not even have a majority in the Senate. The situation as to the tariff is by some eager

reformers" supposed to be doubtful. But the substitution of a Republican for Senator Hearst will give a clear majority of at least six in any event, and the action of one of the Independent Senators, as of the member not yet elected from Illinois, cannot be predicted. At the last ses sion three Republicans, Messrs, Paddock of Nebraska, Plumb of Kansas, and Pettigrew of South Dakota, voted against the new tariff, but if these should vote for its repeal or radical amendment, the Senate would at the worst be equally divided, when the casting vote of Vice-President Morton will be given for Protection. But it may be added that on many proposed changes some Democratic Senators would be found voting against a reduction of duties. Even if it were possible to crowd through the Senate a bill radically changing the tariff, the President's veto would again be sufficient, for it would be impossible to find seventeen Republicans who would vote with the Democrats to overcome it. The tariff is, therefore, safe for

two years to come, at least. But it is suggested by overwise Democrats that another combination can be formed, and by can be secured for repeal or radical change the tariff. That scheme has in it no chance of success. All the Democrats and all the silver Senators together would not be enough to over come a veto. Some Republicans who would vote for free silver would utterly refuse to vote for a radical change of the tariff, and some Démocrats who are eager to vote for repeal of the tariff would utterly refuse to vote for free silver coinage. If the attempt is ever tried it will probably be found that the combination of the proposed measures by itself.

The work of this Congress on this and other great questions has been so done that it will stay done. At least until the people have elected another President and Congress at the elections in November of next year, and after more than a full year's experience of the new tariff in beneficial operation, that measure will stand to confound its enemies. When the Democrats have faced the Alliance members in the next House, and recorded themselves on the measures the Alliance will propose, we shall see how far it is possible for voters in Republican States to be seduced again into giving the Democratic party a victory. The triumph of that party last year will be found barren, at all events, until after a new President has been inaugurated in 1893. Even then, although the Kepublicans should yet fail in Illinois this year, they would have only to carry in a Presidential election the Legislatures of Rhode Island, New-York, Wisconsin, Michigan and Nebraska, in addition to those now held, or failing in either of these, of Minnesota, Montana or Delaware, to hold a clear majority in the Senate for two years more until March, 1895.

THE BROOKLYN WATER JOB. The satisfaction which the people of Brook yn necessarily experience in the decision of the General Term that the purchase of the Long Island Water Works, for which the Mayor, Controller and late Auditor agreed to pay an enormously excessive price, cannot be consumcision ends all likelihood of the trial of the case upon its merits. The law by which the annexation of the town of New-Lots to Brooklyn was brought about provided for the purchase of the water works in question, or the acquirement of them by the right of eminent domain. within two years hereafter." The wording of the act, however, was such that doubt existed as to whether the limitation of time referred both to purchase and acquirement by other means or only to the latter. The court has taken a different view from that of the city officials. In his decision continuing the injunction pending the trial of the case, Justice Bartlett expressed "grave doubt as to whether the power on the part of the city officials to purchase under the Annexation Act did not end with the termination of the period of two years during which the

domain." It is this point alone that the General Term considered in making its decision. In its present form, as we understand it, the question cannot be carried to the Court of Appeals on an appeal from the General Term, the decision of the latter being final in the case of an injunction proceeding. Whether the city ating \$454,000 to carry out the officers will, through their counsel, take other

last resort remains to be seen. If they are wise, they will count themselves lucky to have escaped from their most uncomfortable position on a point of constitutional law. The fact that the case is thrown out of court on a technicality. however, can scarcely be satisfactory to those who have been anxious to see the question of fraud determined. That there was a huge job in this transaction is not doubted by any one who has given thoughtful attention to it. That Mayor Chapin and Controller Jackson have been sadly damaged in the public mind by their connection with it is undeniable. It is certain, necording to the General Term, that they undertook to do an illegal piece of business. The conviction in the mind of the people that it was even worse is not to be easily removed. Mayor Chapin, who a few months ago was considered a likely candidate for Governor, is no longer regarded as even a remote possibility, and Controller Jackson has been dropped from the list of eligible candidates for the nomination for Mayor in Brooklyn. The way of the transgressor in public life still continues to be hard.

A BOTANICAL GARDEN FOR NEW-YORK Interest has lately been aroused in a project for establishing a Botanical Garden in New-York. This interest has been manifested only within a narrow circle, as yet, but it is likely to endure and ought to expand. Against new enterprises of this character it may always be alleged that a great variety of institutions is already in existence, and constantly making appeals for support; but whatever reason there may be for regretting or opposing the multiplication of charitable or educational foundations where those already established are competent to fill the field, such antagonism will not hold against an undertaking which proposes to take a new place and perform services which no other is qualified to attempt. The great botanical gardens of the world are few in number, and must of necessity always remain so: but those in existence are justified a thousand times over by the instruction and delight which they bestow. The conditions upon which they depend for their creation and maintenance are now found or can be produced here, and it would the positively illustrious place of Chief Exbe to the great and permanent honor and advantage of the metropolis to have within its greatest Nation of the greatest land that the limits a superb botanical establishment like thas

A recent number of "Garden and Forest" in an article upon this subject specified the essential requirements of such an institution. should be within easy reach of a large population, and yet removed from the vifiated atmosphere of a great city. It should have at command so extensive a tract of land as to provide for all reasonable possibilities of growth. It should include a herbariam, library and museum. and it should be so administered as to exclude all political influences and secure a continuous development under the direction of persons specifically qualified for the task. It must be acknowledged that all these conditions are not capable of quick and easy fulfilment; and yet they would in no long time be supplied in response to a firm and intelligent public purpose New-York can command at the outset the fundamental requisite of an ample and suitable site The territory included within the new parks in the region of Pelham Bay comprises locations admirably adapted to the purpose by Nature. upon which a beginning could be made without great immediate expense. As "Garden and Forest" suggests, no scheme for the improve ment of this public property should be adopted which does not provide a site for the Botanical Garden which some future generation, if not

our own, will certainly create. The noble institution established in St. Loui by the late Henry Shaw, developed with dill gent skill and loving care during the last thirty years of his life and bequeathed to the publi at last, is one of the most signal benefactionever conferred upon a community. A historical and descriptive volume has recently been published for private distribution by the trustee which must confirm in the minds of all who passess it a sense of the wisdom and intelligence with which Mr. Shaw planned to promote the a bargain the votes of all the silver Senators happiness and elevate the character of his felsouri Botanical Garden is, as it deserves to be, the dearest possession of St. Louis. It is an element in the civilization of that city which is even now esteemed of the first importance and which will grow in value and in apprecia tion as time goes on. That was the work of single individual, who did not have an ener mons fortune at his disposal as wealth is now reckoned, but who brought such sugacity and such singleness of purpose to his self-appointed task as to leave behind him a model for all who would cultivate a similar field of endeavor. It is to be hoped that his example may be imitated here. The Metropolitan Museum illustrates the results which private aunificence in co-operaion with public grants can accomplish under skilful and zealous and unselfish management A Bolanical Garden once started on land be longing to the city would be sure to win the interest and support of liberal citizens.

> RELIEF FOR THE MONEY MARKET. The question which follows will seem to many mreasonable, no doubt, but recent elections bear witness that great numbers of voters stand in need of a kind of information on such questions

which might be called elementary : Why, in case of financial stringency in the Easter ities, should the Government make it a practice to g their assistance? Why should they not take car of themselves? Is it not treating them as special ards of the Government!

The Government has never, within the knowledge of THE TRIBUNE, gone to the assistance of any Eastern city. The money market, which the Government has often been asked to assist, is not located in any one city or section, but is the money market of the whole country, finding t present its most frequent point of danger where most of its drafts have to be paid, in New-York. More than half of all transactions are yet settled by exchange on this city, and if a state of pressure exists throughout the counry such that the merchants and others owing accounts here cannot pay them, the demands of merchants and others in all parts of the country having bills payable here cannot be met. Disester to all follows, and it is felt in these days almost instantly from ocean to ocean. To avert this disaster Government is asked to pour out more money in such an emergency, not in this city alone, nor to people of this city alone, but wherever there may be holders of obligations which Government is ready to pay or buy. The money thus disbursed, whether it goes from the Treasury first to New-York, or to Chicago, or to San Francisco, instantly creates a larger sunply, so that more of the maturing obligations can be met, and thus tends to relieve the pressure.

THE TRIBUNE has not been much inclined to advocate interposition by the Government in the money market, and has many times urged hat monetary pressure would as a rule correct itself better and more surely without such interference. But when the desired relief is necessary, or is supposed to be necessary, it is not for the benefit of any one city more than another, or any one section more than another, The valid objection to such interposition in nearly all cases is that it is not necessary for any true public interest, East or West, but serves only to relieve for the time speculators both ons of the law. It will not stultify itself steps to bring the matter before the court of East and West from the consequences of unwise

or excessive ventures. When that is the fact | feat of making two white men grow where only the best of all remedies is to let the consequences fail exactly where they belong, whether the men at fault be East or West, North or South.

It cannot be denied, on the other hand, that semetimes troubles born of unwholesome speculation get so important and widespread that the country cannot afford to force sudden liquidation, because too many legitimate business interests would thus be involved in disaster. So it sometimes happens that monetary troubles, not originating in speculation, become so extensive, and threaten so many and such important interests, that it is necessary to do immediately whatever can be done to arrest the approach of disaster. At such a time, in the very nature of the case, the relief is wanted infinitely more for the sake of those who are not than for those who are primarily responsible. Then letting the thing alone means loss for millions of innocent and worthy and industrious citizens in all parts of the land. It means the closing of thousands of factories and shops where industrious people earn their livelihood. It means the bankruptcy of thousands of farmers, because their loans can no longer be extended. It means the collapse of great institutions, in which the savings of millions have been invested. At such a time it is difficult for any one who knows the facts to resist the claim that Government ought to exert such power as it has to avert disaster.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE GOVERNOR. What a day to-morrow will be for the Honorable Edward Jones, Lieutenant-Governor of this Empire State of ours! If David B. Hill respects the obvious proprieties by resigning the office which he now holds before his term of office of United States Senator begins, then after noon of to-morrow Jones will be New-York's Governor; otherwise not. And, of course, since Hill has a habit of keeping his own counsels. Jones is unable to state to-day what the morrow will bring forth. When its sun goes down he may be occupying the comparatively unimportant place which he now fills or ecutive of the greatest Commonwealth of the un ever shone upon. In the circumstances, il Jones escapes an attack of acute nervous exhaustion, his must indeed be an iron constitution.

Lord Byron, it will be remembered, came into a good thing all of a sudden. "I awoke one morning and found myself famous," he declared. Perhaps Jones is destined to become the Byron of his generation-in that particular. It may be his proud privilege to record when he comes to prepare his memoirs for publica-"I awoke one morning, the morning of March 5, 1891, and found myself Governor, But then nobody knows how it is going to b except Hill, and Hill is as silent as the deserted ruins of a deaf and dumb asylum. It is exceedingly rough on Jones. There are several things which a man who is going to become Governor desires to provide himself with in advance of the momentous hour when he is called upon to take the oath and formal possession of the Executive Chair. He wants a staff, for one thing. What is a Governor without his staff The Constitution provides that "the Governo shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State." How is Commander in-Chief Jones to make an effective appearance when he is sworn in on Wednesday-in case he is sworn in on that day-unless he is supported and set off by a staff resplendent in new uniform? It is customary for the outgoing Gov ernor and his staff to be drawn up on one side of the Assembly Chamber and the incoming Governor and his staff on the other when a change is to be made in the high office. If Jones were informed even as late as to-day that he is to succeed Hill to-morrow he doubtless would hustle around and supply himself in time with a staff composed of brave and dashing military men. But the trouble is that Jone lacks the information, and the fact that he lacks it entitles him to a generous meed of non-partisan sympathy. Indeed, it would be a grace ful act for the Legislature by a unanimous vote. parry lines being temporarily obliterated, to paa concurrent resolution providing for supplying

Jones with a case of some first-class nervine. The Lieutenant-Governor will have one signa onsolation in case the 4th of March comes and goes without Hill going. The consolation will come with the conviction that he would be Governor after noon of March 4 if Hill respected the mayritten law of the Republic, which decrees hat a man shall not hold two great offices, on Pederal and the other State, at the same time. In other words, Jones will have a right after March 4, at noon, to regard himself as Governor of the State of New-York de jure.

REMARKABLE SKIN GRAFTING.

What is known as the scientific world, plways gitated about something new, is now becoming interested in certain skin-grafting experiments of Dr. Ege, of Reading, Penn. Dr. Ege has long been a successful skin grafter, and many person have gone to him in a raw and skinless condition and come away with an epidermis which would do credit to a Democratic office-holder. Recently the Doctor became interested in grafting the skin of a negro on a white man, and vice versa, and he romises some startling results soon.

A man named Saul came to Dr. Ege not long ago with a large skinless region on his left leg. The bright idea occurred to the medical man of grafting on negro's skin. He soon realized, however, that to begin he must first catch his negro. But by a liberal offer of cash he at last found a negro willing to sacrifice himself in the cause of science and removed a liberal slice of his dark skin and planted it on the white man. To the Doctor's great delight the skin grew in place. At first it gave Mr. Saul's leg somewhat the appearance of a map of Florida with a dark place marked in for the Everglades, but soon, to the astonishment of the Doctor, the black skin began to grow lighter and fically became as white as that surrounding it This set the Doctor thinking, and he determined to try white skin on a black man. Again by being liberal with his reward he found a negro one James Lewis, who was willing to be operated upon. The Doctor accordingly laid bare a place on the negro's arm two inches long and threequarters of an inch wide, and transferred enough skin from his own arm to cover it. Dr. Ege watched it with great anxiety, but though it soon healed he was delighted to see that the color did not change. Indeed, at this writing the grafted skin appears even whiter than that still on the Doctor's arm, but this may be from the contrast, the annexed district being surrounded by a vast wilderness of black. The Dector is not saying much about the case, but many of his friends are not backward in expressing the opinion that he has solved the vexed race problem.

As to this last idea, it is, of course, too early to come to a decided conclusion. Dr. Ege is still experimenting. That the foundation of the prejudice which exists against the negro is the color of his skin seems certain, therefore if some cheap and easy way of giving him a white skin could be devised, doubtless this prejudice would die out. Dr. Ege's plan appears sure, and perhaps it is cheap enough, but where can the great supply of white skin necessary be obtained? To give a negro a white skin some white man must give up his epidermis. But a man without a skin would be irritable and difficult to get along with-he

one grew before. But it is doubtful, since a white man has nothing to gain, if enough men could be found to consent to the operation to materially liminish the negro population in the South. The operation, by the use of anodynes, would be renered perfectly painless, but it would take some time and put the donor of the skin to considerable neonvenience; besides, when a man has become accustomed to one skin from having worn it thirty or forty years, more or less, he would not probably often care to change. There is a certain ease and neatness of fit about one's own skin that second-hand skin might not have. On the

whole, it seems probable that it will be several

years yet at least before the negro will be done away with by Dr. Ege's ingenious plan. But there is a field for the Doctor's work, and we gladly point it out to him. The dime museums fairly yawn for such a man as he can produce. Let him turn out a man with skin from the Caueasian, the negro, the Mongolian, the Indian and any other races that he can find. Let him give us a checker-board man with black and white squares; a barber-pole man with red and white stripes; a Japanese fan man with a beautiful mixture of all colors and designs. Let the Doctor publish an illustrated man embellished with numerous maps, plans and engravings, and his fortme and that of the man will be made.

It is gratifying to be able to record the fact that the conferrees on the Copyright bill have agreed ipon all points of difference between the two houses except as to what is known as the Sherman amendment. The Tribune has repeatedly pointed out that this amendment, which practically destroys the market for the sale of a book to both author and publisher, without in any way benefiting the buyer, strikes at the essential principle of copyright. The House very properly refused to adopt it. This leaves the bill, however, in a ondition where further insistance on the part of the Senate would seriously imperil the fate of the bill. Within twenty-four hours of the close of the ession it becomes the duty of the Senate to yield, in order that the more important question of the right of the author to control the product of his labor may be formally recognized on our statute books, and an end put to legalized robbery. If the law is imperfect it will be time enough to amend it hereafter. What is most desirable just now is to give it a trial. Upon this point all those most interested in the enactment of the law seem agreed.

Having settled the dispute over the Connecticut overnorship to his own satisfaction, Mr. David Bennett Hill might now promote the satisfaction f others by announcing who will be Governor of New-York after 12 o'clock noon of March 4. That is one of the few subjects on which he is a recognized authority.

To-morrow Vermont will celebrate the centen nial of its admission to the Union. This will be the first celebration of the kind to take place, Vermont being the first addition to the original thirteen States. There can be only two more like celebrations during the present century, Kentucky having been admitted to the Union on June 1, 1792, and Tennessee on June 1, 1796. After that Ohio will take its turn, its birthday s a State having been February 19, 1803, neording to recent investigations. Then will folow Louisiana, admitted in 1812, and then, in rapid succession come Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine and Missouri, which all became States in the years between 1816 and 1821. After that there was an interval of fifteen years r which no new States were created, while the following fifteen years-from 1836 to 1850 Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wis usin and California were added to the Union. Minuesota, Oregon and Kansas followed in 1858, 59 and '61; West Virginia in 1863, Nevada in 864, Nebraska in 1867 and Colorado in 1876, ringing the total to thirty-eight, which has been raised to forty-two within the last two years. Vermont is the vanguard of a long and conorable line of commonwealths, which outnumer by more than two to one the original members of the great American Republic.

The Springfield Republican" is looking forward with a good deal of curiosity to to-morrow. Its eyes are fixed upon the Governor-Senator of this State, and it wants to see what he " propose; to do with his hyphen."

The public convenience has been consulted in on the Broadway side of the ground floor of the Postoffice. It was opened yesterday, and the officials in charge are prepared to furnish all possible information regarding postal rates for letters and packages intended for near or remote parts of the earth. The popular capacity for sking questions is unbounded, so that it will not be surprising if the clerk who runs the bureau is plied with inquiries on a multitude of subjects utside of the postal business. At any rate, he annot have too vast and varied a supply of knowledge, and he ought to be good-natured enough not to let any one go away unsupplied if it is in his power to enlighten the inquirer. The intention is said to be to hand out printed circulars relating to various branches of the postal business, so far as these cover the scope of the questions. In most cases it will be found that this will not do at all. What seekers after information in such cases want is "word of mouth," and not cold type.

PERSONAL.

Professor James Hall, the venerable State geologist, as been invited by the Regents of the University to allow the many medals, diplomas and other scientific testimonials which he has received to be permanently deposited in the state Museum at Albany.

Mr. Blaine is out for a "constitutional" every fine afternoon. His favorite walk is one of the many roadways intersecting the reservation back of white House, and frequently the walk is exterround the monument.

Ben Tillman, the newly elected Governor of South Carolina, is visiting Washington for the first time, under the guidance of his brother, who is a Member of Congress. He is a typical farmer in appearance, but in conversation he is quick, direct and plain-spoken. His words flow freely, but there is a cautious-ness about him which indicates shrewdness. Gov-egnor Tillman wants it understod that his faction is not host-le to the Democratic party.

The work on which the reputation of Sir Joseph William hazalgeite as a civil engineer chiefly rests executed between 1858 and 1865. It is said to be original in design, and it is also the most perfect, the most comprehensive, and at the same time the most liftenit achievement of its class that has ever been

secretary Foster's wife and daughters have many riends already in Washington society. The eldest daughter is married and lives in Fostoria, Ohio. Mrs. and Miss Foster will visit the Capital during the spring scason, when the Secretary returns home for them, but they will not go to housekeeping, in all probability, until next fall. The family of Secretary Rusk and that of Secretary Poster are old friends, and they look forward to their coming to Washington with more than ordinary interest.

Some comment has been called forth by a recent Berlin letter in the "Galignam Messenger," of Paris, in which it was stated that Mr. Phelps, the American Minister at Berlin, had appeared at some public fune tion arrayed in a gorgeous "court dress," with knee-breeches, lace and bullion fringe. However important such an episode might be if true, this one certainly isn't true. In a private letter to a friend in this city, duted February 10, Mr. Phelps says: "The papers dated February 10. Mr. Pherps says: "The papers here (in Berlin) are exploiting a story that I wore at the schieppen Cour last Saturday hight a court costume. It isn't vary important if I did; but as I didn't, and as I heartily approve of our American simplicity in dress, please tell any of my Iriends who allieds to the story that at that function I wore the ordinary evening dress of an American gentleman, and was prood to."

PRACTICAL STATESMANSHIP RECOGNIZED.

From The Albany Express.

What mole-eyed party lacks fail to see the aleribusiness man has discovered, and so, irrespective of

must be provided with a suitable skin in some way. The skin removed from the negro naturally suggests itself, and since, as the Doctor has shown, this would soon turn white, both would then be white, the skilful operator having performed the

THE DRAMA.

EDWIN BOOTH.

Mr. Booth made his re-entrance on the New-York stage last night and acted Shylock. The scene was the Broadway Theatre, and the audience that assembled to greet him was numerous and enthusiastic. Upon this particular performance comment has been profusely made, and it seems not likely that any new word could now be spoken, either for the benefit of the public or the exposition of the actor. The part of Shylock is intense rather than expansive. It contains but one passage of essential tumult and tempest-that, namely, of the street-scene with Tubal. All the rest is concentration. No such strain, accordingly, is imposed by Shylock upon the physical resources of an actor w is imposed by such characters as King Lear, Othello and Macbeth. Mr. Booth therefore chose wisely in choosing Shylock with which to begin acting, after a considerable time of repose. He has not been in robust health during the past season, but he was in ample vigor for Shylock, last night, and in the turbulent street-scene he suffused the passionate lamentation and vindictive fury of the bereaved and outraged Jew with much of that lurid fire and that splendid affluence of feeling for which his embodiment of the character has long been famous. In all other respects his achievement was commensurate equally with the require-ments of the part and with the standard of his professional renown. Without making the least effort to humanize Shylock-which would be to depart from the conception of Shakespeare—he seemed involuntarily to impart to it the attribute of awful dignity without which it would be sordid and hateful. The motive of Shylock undoubtedly is hatred; but also he is impelled by an august religious fanaticism, and this half redoems his savage cruelty and invests him with a baleful magnificence. This superb element is conspicuous in the acting of Edwin Booth.

The fact that Mr. Booth has appeared in Shylock, however, is not the fact that it concerns the public mainly to consider. The essential thing is that he has resumed acting, and that the opportunity is once more afforded of seeing one of the few great actors of this century. In the presence of any professional achieve-ment by Edwin Booth the mind of the observer is conscious of a perfect adequacy and noble fulfilment. The embodiment, whatever it may happen to be called, is genuine. It fills the eye; it awakens the heart; it inspires and satisfies the imagination. It is followed with keen interest and unfailing delight, and it is treasured with affectionate remembrance. You never feel, as you recall Edwin Booth's performances, that when you were looking at them you were wasting your time. Much of the material and many of the persons customarily shown upon our stage can neither be seen with pleasure nor remembered with patience. The acting of Mr. Booth, on the contrary, exemplifies the solid worth of dramatic art—its beauty, its nobility, its beneficence; and therein it shows the reason why the theatre should exist. If it were not for the coming of such an actor now and then-to whom Nature has given a great soul as well as suitable physical equipment and mimetic faculty—the stage would be a wilder-ness of rubbish and the most unmitigated nuisance in the social world. Mr. Booth is probably approaching the close of his public life. He no longer acts often and his engagements are short. He has had a brilliant career, and no doubt has accomplished all that was within the scope of his powers to achieve. The performances that he gives in the present do not rise higher, and should not be expected to rise higher, than

performances that he gives in the present do not rish higher, and should not be expected to rise higher, than those that he gave in the past. Such a Hamlet or such a Richelleu this age never saw before and never will see again. His genius has reached its summit. The fire has begun to die down; but the majesty, the fenderness, the refinement, the grace, the gentle dignity and serene sweetness remain untouched by trouble and only deepened and hallowed by time. Edwin Booth's acting is not likely to be neglected in this capital; but if that were to happen this community would only show itself blind to its own interest.

Mr. Booth, on his first entrance, was hailed with eager applause, and this was several times renewed as it began to die away. At several later points he was recalled—notably after the street seene and after the trial. Lawrence Barrett, who played Bassanio. It rathee austere for that light-comedy part, but he assumes it with deep sympathy, full well comprehending the emotion that makes a young lover look upor his mistress with awe and reverence, as well as with passionate longing; and his delivery of some of its samples of his districts and the reading of Antonio's letter was perfect. Mist Gale inspired much interest and evoked many plandit by her assumption of Portin. The beat of this young actress is for the serious sentiment, the statuesque, the heroit, the trane. Nevertheless she has (as all the best serious actors have) a vein of pleasantry. Her method of banter, indeed, is not flexible, and her moods are so capricious and self-conscious and nervous that the personality of her Portia in the opening seene had utterly changed by the time she came to the scene of the caskets. Uniformity and grace would much sexual this embodiment. It failed not, however, to awaken sympathy and inspired limity and grace would much seenery at this house is tawdry, and after what New-York has been accustomed to see in the presentment of the Merchant, thess sets are not impressive.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S PERFORMANCES.

in the Garden Theatre last night, and in presence f A large audience, mostly of French residents of New York, Sarah Bernhardt played Fedora. This is another of the unwholesome concections of love, trigue, crime, horror, and convulsion in which the emment French player appears to revel. been seen here in this character is no element of essential novelty for the public in her performance of it at present. She is much stronger in Fedora than in Cleopatra, and therefore the change is advantageous. Affection is not ex-pressed by this actress, but the hard mentality and the resolute purpose of vengeance that disinguish the Russian heroine of this drama peculiar expedients of Sarah Bernhardt is assumption of a set and solemn stare, enforced by much rigidity of the facial muscles—as if the inward we were seeing unutterable things. by many observers to be genius-and possibly it is. In Fedora it is employed with liberality. In the scene in which the enamored and agonized Fedora detains her lover, in order that he may not fall into the tolls she has prepared for him, Sarah Bernhardt has a dramatic situation such as she can thoroughly im-prove and splendidly interpret and illuminate. Her enth scenes are usually brief, delicate and divested

death scenes are usually brief, delicate and divested of all physical contortion and excess—a fact which shows her been instinct of dramatic art.

On Thursday night "The Lady with the Camelias" will be represented, and Sarah Bernhardt will present the heetic Margaerile Gantheir. To see this piece is always to sympathize with the Mormon gentleman, mentioned by Artemas Ward, who, after viewing part of a performance of "The Lady of Lyons," left the theatre in company with his wife, forty in number, loudly protesting against the folly of making such a fuss about only one woman. In this case, furthermore, it is a sick one; for notwithstanding the invention of numerous wholesome cough mixtures during the last thirty years Camille's cough still hangs on. Perhaps Dr. Koch's lymph would cure her. It certainly ought to be tried.

MR. MANSFIELD

Richard Mansfield appeared last night in Pittsburg, and was cordially welcomed. Mr. Mansfield is writing a play for himself on the old but always interesting and effective subject of "Don Juan," and hopes to be able to produce at an early day. Meanwhile his repertory includes "Prince Karl," Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Beau Brummell," "Richard the Third," and other pieces, and he gives continual evidence of being one of the most versatile, intellectual and brilliant actors of this period.

LOCKE RICHARDSON.

That prince of platform actors, Mr. Locke Richardon, has lately given several of his excellent Shake spearcan recitals at Oxford, England, under the auspices of leading men in the University, and has met with great favor. Mr. Locke Richardson, who is not ess gentle and modest than he is scholar-like and brilliant, has long had the habit of conquering by simple force of unpretentious merit, and his many adnivers at home are not surprised at his success abroad.
The London Morning Post" of February 19 says: By invitation of Sir Evelyn Wood and the officers of Aldershot Camp, Mr. Locke Richardson, the American reciter, yesterday afternoon gave a successful enter-tainment in the Royal Engineers Theatre. The programme comprised scenes from Shakespeare's 'Henry IV.' 'A Lancashire Story,' told with much pathos, and a chapter from Charles Lever's 'Charles O'Malley,' the efforts of the reciter in each piece being greeted with much appliance,"

LAST NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

Last night was one of much activity in the local theatres. Edwin Booth, emerging from his retirement, began a season at the Broadway Theatre which is to last four weeks. Mr. Booth played Shylock. Lawrence Barrett played Eassanto. Sarah Bernhædt, at the Gar-den Theatre, began the last week of her engagement and presented herself as Fedora. The liftieth and closing performance of "The School for Schoola" was given at Daiy's Theatre, and copies of the play-book, neatly bound, containing Sheridan's text as edited by Mr. Daly, were distributed among the spectators. The success of this comedy revival is remarkable. "The school for scandal" has had a longer run at Daly's Theatre than it ever had before in this city. Mr. Daly will produce " The Predigal Son," Ada Rehan The fire engine play called "The playing the prodigal. Still Alarm," in which Henry Lacy acts the chief part was represented in the Grand Opera House. Annie Pixley began an engagement of one week at the Colum-